DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, POLITICS &C., &C.

TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,]

"Let it be Instilled into the Hearts of your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all your Rights."-Junius.

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE; SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

VOLUME X .-- NO. 18:

IF WE KNEW. If we knew the cares and crosses Crowding round our neighbor's way; If we knew the little losses, Sorely grievous day by day. Would we then so often chide him For the lack of thrift and gain-Leaving on his heart a shadow, Leaving on his heart a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us, Held by gentic blessings there, Would we turn away all trembling In our blind and weak despair? Would we shrink from little shadows, Lying on the dewy grass, While tis only birds of Eden. Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story, Q-ivering through the hearts of pain, Would our womanhood dare doom them Back to haunts of ill again ? Life hath many a tangled crossing, Joy hath many a break of woo, And the cheeks tear-washed are whitest This the blessed ange is know.

Let us reach into our bosoms For the key to other lives, And with love toward erring nature, Cherial and that still survives. So that where our disrobed spirits Soar to reelms of light again, We may say, dear Father, judge us As we judge our fellow-men.

THE TREASURY AND TAX ACT. vide for its execution.

Treasury Notes to the amount of \$100,000 they acted in 1775. [Ramsay's History 000, redeemable six months after peace; of the United States.] In 1776 the rulers and makes them a legal tender in the pay- of America still thought it premature to except the export tax on cotton.

terest is payable semi-annually.

Treasury Notes the option of exchanging 1779 it was 'twenty-seven or eight for one,' proceeded on by himself to the giver said notes for Confederate Bonds, whenever In 1770, fifty or sixty for one., After- Brazos, where he was taken sick, and he they may choose thus to invest.

debt.

State, and it is said also by each member of every delegation. It presents, therefore, the most imposing claims to the people. A perusal of its provisions will; we are quite sure' confirm this prepossession. The object of the first two sections, as above explained, is to provide our treasury with the means of prosecuting the war in which we are engaged, to that victorious result upon which our people have unanimously resolved with an unalterable vow. Two hundred millions of dollars are thus to be raised. The third and fourth sections provide a further resource for the demands of the government, but their chief purposes is to maintain the credit of our paper emissions. For these objects, a wai tax is imposed upon the people. Out of its proceeds the interest on the Considerate bonds is to be spaid semi-annually. The credit of these bonds being thus established, they become the means of immediate support to the isue of Treasury notes. So long as the holder of these notes can exchange them for eight per cent. bonds, on which the interest is regularly paid, they cannot become a de-

preciated currency. We cannot but accept it as eminently wise and proper that Congress should have reinforced that credit which the Confederate Bonds and Notes would have derived from the public faith of a great and rich and prosperous and inmorable people, by the specific provisions which we find in this yet: present act, A people who intend to pay their debt will show it by their tax bills. If their legislators are afraid thus to appeal to them, capitalists will be justly afraid to trust to them. That financiering which manifests itself only in contrivances for evading and postponing obligations, is very different from the straightforward

honesty which provides for meeting them. And while we may reasonably and confidently anticipate that our Treasury Notes will meihtain full credit, in consequence of the basis of credit which has been provided we have no apprehensions that our people, studering the trials which war the work of a tattery of a dozen guos rill be subjected to any pressure which a patriotic neone may not cheerfully accept. The government which asks which it was unanimously resolved that a tax contribution, will also need the pro-duce of our farms and our factories to feed, and the hours and clothe its armer. The cutting of of ... In which seasons of the year is it. y, and by south as upon with brace has of business and industry by Blide!

which many whose past employments have been disturbed will be able to win a support, and contribute to the general thrift and independence. The South has within itself all the means of employing and subsisting its people. There is work for every man, and there will be a market for every judicious man's work; and even the tax which our Government will collect will dispense with the other as a great cottoner to our farmers and artisans.

If anything were needed to comment the action of Congress to the people and so would be supplied by reference to the financial experience of our Revolutionary struggel. It is matter of history that the glorioug uprising of our fathers for liberty and independence, was nearly rendered void under the distress of paper depreciation. Their error was in issuing their continental money, without providing a means for securing the payment. Perhaps we should rather say it was the misfortune of their condition which drove them upon a policy the evils of which they foresaw, but could not escape. The continental Congress had no power to tax the people; it could only recommendat to the State, Our rulers at that time were also afraid to try the experiment. As the contest wus on The first four sections of this Act contain the subject of taxation, the laying of taxes its policy. The remaining sections pro- adequate to the exigencies of war, even though it had been practicable, would have The first section authorizes the issue of been impolitic,' so they judged," and so ment of government taxes and other dues, urge taxation,' although, as the historian further informs us, 'it was obvious that if The second section provides, for the issue bills of credit were multiplied beyond a of \$100.000.000 of Confederate Bouds, reasonable sum for circulation, they must payable in twenty years. These bonds are necessarily depreciate.' In 1777 they beto be sold in effect only for specie or mili- gan to realize their error. About the midtary stores or foreign bills of exchange. dle of that year, the paper depreciation They bear 8 per cent interest, and the in- commenced. At its close, the deprecia- make their Christmas dinner off the hamp

on all persons owing more than \$500, of fifty cents in the hundred dollars. This to work to repair its mistake and to restore gallant band of patriots, but it afterwards tax is for the purpose of supporting the credit to its paper issues. It was then too proved very fortunate for him, for Col. government and of providing for paying late. The credit which might have been Travis, after having sustained a siege of the principal and interest of the public preserved, could not be revived. Besides, thirteen days, with only 189 Texans, its drafts upon the States for taxes, with against Santas Anna's army, fell with his We are but little disposed at any time to which to redeem the paper money, were brave little band, after having killed 900 dogmatise on so intricate a question as that very imperfectly responded to. The con- of the enemy. of the finances; and the act to which we stantly depreciating currency involved all McCulloch, on joining the Texan army refer comes to us commended by the sanc- pecuniary matters in ever growing confus- under Gen. Sam. Houston, was assigned circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, tion of the delegation in Congress of every ion and disaster. The paper money went to the artillery, and smade captaint of a pamphlet, periodical and magazine, which dred finitions of issue were redeemed by five millions of silver dollars. The people

lost the difference. Our Congress, as we have seen, have basis of credit for the government paper, before issuing it. We are fully persuaded with murmurs, will greet them with applause. They will bail their action as proof that our affairs are wisely administered, and as the guarantee of an auspicious result ; and they will, therefore, address themselves with new zeal to the great work of achieving independence and conquering peace, -Richmond Enquirer.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE LITTLE GTRES. -Will the little girls please consider the fact we are about to state for their benefit?

One of their number, a lassie of nine or ten summers, was offered at the beginning of the present school vacation, 50 cents a pair if she would knit two pairs of socials for two old negro men and one pair of stockings for an old negro woman to help them through the coming winter. She undertook the task readily and has accomplished it,-having received the promised

That clever little girl has brought the one dollar and fifty cents, thus earned, and contribtued it to the Ladies' Soldier's Aid Association at this place, along with the maney still another pair of socks to warm some brave soldier's feet.

Now, among the one thousand bright and sweet little girls in Edgefield District, are there not mony, very may who will rival horror of his young wife, in having the this pretty example !

A Yankee has been amusing Old Abe, in Washington, with a machine which will discharge eight hundfed shots in an Hour and, with the agency of one man, can do Old Abe was immeasely gratified by the exhibition; called a Cabinet council, at eight hours

prifor a nistrati disposa In winter, for it is th

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF BEN. MCCUL-LOCH.

The following sketch of the life of Gen. Ben. McCuiloch, who participated in the pattle of Davis' Creek, in Missouri; will be read with interest :

Gen. McCulloch was bo ford County, Tenn., in 1814. His father Alexander McCulloch, was aid de-camp to Gen. Coffee, and fought under Gen. Jackson at the battles of Talladega, Tallahassee and Horseshoe, during the Creek war. His father emigrated to Georgia while cure their approbation and applause, it Ben. was very young, and Ben. was kept at school in Tennessee until he was fourteen years oid. After this, Ben. was kept hunting until he was near twenty, one? At that time, the bears were so bad in Tennessee that the settlers could not raise their hogs. Hunting bears in the cane required much caution, and if a man's gun snapped, he lost his breakfast. Young McCulloch frequently killed as many as ighty bears during a season, and never ies than-twenty in the course of winter. This life gave him a taste for wild adventure, and when he became of age, he determined to go on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and left his home for St. Louis, to join a company of trappers. wise failed in joining a company of Santa or newspapers weighing more than three He arrived too late, however, and like-

Fe traders. He returned home, and soon after called on Col. David rockett, who was making u) an expedition to go to Texas to take of sympathy for the Texans, and men were daily flocking to their standard. Nacogdoches was appointed the place of rendezvous from which the expedition was to start, and Christmas of the year 1835 was named for the day of meeting, when, as 'Old Davy' expressed it, they, were to tion was about two or three to one.' In of a buffalo. McCulloch again arrived The third section gives the holders of 1778, it hecame 'five or six for one.' In too late, and finding the party gone, he wards it either did not circulate at all, or did not recover until after the fall of the The fourth section provides a War Tax at the rate of 'a hundred and fifty to one.' Alamo. McCulloch's disappointment was

gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. McCulloch afterwards each additional conce or fraction of an settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and commenced right. History is philosophy was employed on the frontier surveying es the postage shall be pre-paid by stamps, Two or three-other teaching by example; and they are profit and locating lands. He frequently led ing by the teching. The have provided a the wild border scouts against the Indianse and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He that the people, so far from responding also distinguished himself at the battle of Plumb Creek in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linuville. He joins the expedition against Mier, but, not agreeing with the plans of the leader, he returned home before the fight, and escaped the cruel hardships and imprisonment of that command, which had surreidered to the perfe. dious Ampudia.

When the war broke out with Mexico he ralhed a band of Texan warrion on the banks of the Guadaloupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battles of Palo Alto and the Resaca. His ompany was accepted by Gen. Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the reward. But the best part of it is to come He afterwards joined Gen. Scott's army. and conquest of the city of Mexico. For a national reputation, and the office of U.S. Marshal of Texas was given him

President Pierce. Gen. McCulloch was married thres or four years since and a characteristic story

rest muscle and activity, and is now bout 47 years of age. He dias pleasant face and is mild and courteen in his manner. This is a diffidence. He is very cool and or determined brayery:

RATES OF POSTAGE. IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confede rate States of America do enact, That so much of the first section of an Act entitled 'an Act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes, approved February 23 1861 as relates to sealed packages containng other than printed or written matter, neluding money packages, be and the same is hereby so amended as to require that such packages shall be rated by weight, and charged the rates of letter postage.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That he second section of said Act be amended as follows, to wit : That all newspapers published within the Confederate States, not exceeding three ounces in weight, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribnrs within the Confederate States, shall be charged with postage as follows to wit : The postage on the regular numbers of a newspaper, published, ekly, shall be ten cents per quarter : paers, published semi-weekly, double that

mount; papers, published six times a week six times that omount; and papers published daily, seven times that amount. And ounces, there shall be charged on each additional ounce, in addition to the foregoing ates: On those published once a week. five cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce per quarter; on those published twice a week, ten cents per ounce per quarter; on those published three times a week, fifteen cents per ounce per quarters on those published six times a week, thirty cents per ounce per quarter; and on those published daily, thirty five cents per ounce per quarer. And periodicals published oftener than bi monthly shall be charged as newspapers. And other periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subserfbers shall be charged with poasstage

follows, to wit: The postage on the regu lar numbers of a periodical, published with lished monthly, shall be two and a half cents per quarter; and for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce two and a half cents additional, if published semimonthly, double that amount. And periodicals published duarterly or bi-monthly slight be charged two cents an ounce; and regular subscribers to newspapers and periodicaly shall be required to pay one quarters postage thereon in advance, at the office of delivery, unles paid at the office where published. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each

ounce, two cents additional; and in all casor otherwise, as the Postmaster-General shall direct; and books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter and shall be charged with postage, to be pre-paid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General may direct, at two cents an ounce for any distance. Bud upon all newspapers, periodical and books, as aforesaid, published beyond the imits of the Confederrte States, there shall be charged postage at double the foregoing specified rates. The publishers of newspapers or periodicals within the Confederate States, may send and receive to and from each other, from their respective offices of publication, one copy of each publication free of postage. All newspapers unsealed circulars, or other unsealed printed tran-

be charged postage at the rate of one cent each. SEO. 3. And be it further sendeted, That daring scenting expedition towards Mon-daring scenting expedition towards Mon-terey, in which battle, as well as that of property and furnish ten cent stamps and stamped envelopes; and that the pravisions, restric-finitely larges well as the content of the pravisions of the content of th be and the same is hereby so amended as to Crown M tions and panalties prescribed by said sechis gallant services, he was honored with in relation to two, five and twenty-cent Glasgow J N a national reputation, and the office of U. S. Marshal of Texas was given him by respects, apply to the denomination of Dickson F B status and straped envelopes harein pro-

sient matter, placed in any post office, not

for transmission but for delivery outy, shall

rided for B + . SEC. 4. And be il Further enacted. That was born, that he insisted to the great horror of his young wife, in having the honor of a particular field Hump, in honor of a particular field, an old Indian chief, of that unique name.

The General is a thin, snave many that the provise contained in The field action of the Chiefs of the Contraint Appointment and Finance Burgers of the Pest Office Department, the privile Union twind is to night chief Clerk, and the Auditor of the Treasury for the Bost Office Department, of transany letters, packages or other teather relations and letters by the can I tell by the ting exclusively to their official dities or to the business of the Post Office Department, way the wind blows?' subject to the restrictions and penalties personally the said proviso; and this this act take effect and havin-lores, from and

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.

To the Presidents and Officers of the Bille Societies and Branches in South Carolina. GENTLEMEN : - We beg leave to remind you that the State Bible Con- 3 vention meets the Town of Orangeburg. S. C., on TUESDAY NIGHT, THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1861, at 7-1-2 2 clock, in the Presbyterian Church, when 4 the opening sermon will be preached by the Rev. C.P. Gadsden, principal; Rev. 7 E. J. Menardie, alternate.

As the committee appointed by the Society at this place, to make arrange10 Bell Nathaniel E 55 McCaslan J Monroe
11 Buchapan Gabriel 56 McCaslan Thomas O
12 Buchapan John R 57 McCaw John T fraternally extend the hospitalities of our 13 Blackburn John G 58 McClinton Robert town, to whomsoever you may delegate to represent your Society, on that occasion.

Ample provision will be made by our citizens, at their residences, for the entertainment of all delegates who may favor us with their presence.

The standard of the hospitalities of our litizens and the location of the entertainment of all delegates who may favor us with their presence.

13 Blackburn John 6 58 McClinton Robert 14 Bushart Rich M 50 McCracken Wm A 15 Caldwell James A 60 McDowall Pat II McFenin George P 16 Clemson John C 62 McGaw Samuel P 17 Clemson John C 63 McKlinney William 64 McIlivain James 19 Douglass Wm W 65 McLauchlia John L 19 Douglass Wm W 66 Miller Benjamin F 19 Douglass Wm W 67 Miller Benjamin F 19 Douglass Wm W 68 Multipurery W A 18 McCracken Wm A 19 McCracken Wm A 19

Important matters will be brought before the Convention. Please have a meet ing of your executive committee called at Hammond Wm A 72 Parker John 72 Parker John an early day, and appoint at least five 18 Hamilton Wm 473 Penny George A delegates to the Convention, and urge them 30 Hamelson J W 75 Perrin William H to attend and to come with reports. Please 31 Hanelsor. Wm A 76 Pursely see that your Society is represented with.

32 Hauser G
33 Hill Samuel
78 Reid John W
out fail. All the Rail Roads in the State
34 Hodges Emory A 79 Riley Robert

Northern and one Southern. Those who come upon the North end of the Rail Road 41 Kurtz Jacob 86 Shillito William can reach Orangeburg, S. C., 8 o'clock,
A. M., and at 5 o'clock, P. M. The set of Lanier William A 89 Wardiaw J Clark from the South can arrive at 1 o'clog ?. M., and at I o'clock, A. M.

Please inform us, what number of usle gates will probably attend from your Society, together with their names.

eighborhood, where Bible Societies donot exist, to send delegates to our Conven-

The Rev. James H. McNeill, it is expected, will be present, with whose aid, and that of other speakers; one or more in the Confederate States, not exceeding public meetings may be held, during the one and a half ounces in weight, and pubsitting of the Convention, to the great advantage of the cause.

COMMITTEE : T. A. ELLIOT, Chairman, ALX S. SALLY, THOS. GLOVER, HENRY, ELLIS, JOHN LUCAS, H. RIGGS F. H. W. BRIGGMAN. WM. T. McKEWN JAMES HARLEY.

of written matter, and not exceeding three pany, which has just been raised in this Did 18 Cox, at pany, which has just been raised in this Did 19 Creawer trict, to serve, during the war. They have 19 Creawer been tendered under the Proclamation of Gov. 20 Golden, been tendered under the Proclamation of Gov. 21 Gordan, and will 21 Gordan, and will 22 Hazard probably configure a part of the Regiment, which we hope he will be called to compand:
Two or three-other definitry Companies will soon be ready in Abbeville.

Abbeville. OFFICE MILLIAM JAY, Captain.
M. C. TAGGART, 1st Lieutempt.
EDWAD COWAN, 2d Lieutemant. J M. TREWITT, 3d Licuteurs.
J. T. Jordan, 1st Sergeant.
Jesse Jay, 2d Sergeant. Jesse Jay, 2d Sergeant.
C. W. Coway, 3d Sergeant.
C. T. Senshen, 4th Sergeant.
J. M. Jay, 1st Garporal.
A. P. Yango 2d Copporal.

T. J. GRIFFIN, 3d Corporal. Ropent McNeu, 4th Corporal. Harris William Forbusa S R. Logan W.S. angly J H Maxwell S

wind is to night? Well-seally, I don't know

Frencer J. O.

Gaston William

suppose you light a candle and Why, blees you, don't straws tell whi

CAPT. PERBIN'S COMPANY. The following are the Officers and Private of the McDuffe Riffes. JAMES M. PERRIN, Captain.

JOHN G EDWARDS, 1st Lieutennut. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 2d Lieutenant.

JAMES S. COTHERAN, 1st Sorgeant.
FRANK-H. WARDLAW, 2d Sorgeant,
CHARLES M. CRESWELL, 3d Sorgeant.
LEWIS ALFRED WARDLAW, 4th Sorgeant BENJAMIN L. McLauchlin, 1st Corporal.
Alpheus E. Lesly, 2d Corporal. G. MARSHALL JORDAN, 8d Corporal. DAVID R. PENNY, 4th Corporal.

22 Day Franklin 23 Delany J H will pass delegates to the Convention, to and from, for one fare.

Two trains pass Orangeburg daily—two 38 Jordan Turner J 83 Round W C 45 Les'v Thomas 90 Watson Alfred H

i'll. James C 92 West W James G. 92 West W. W. J. oveless J. W. 93 Wate M. J. oveless J. W. 93 Wate M. J. oveless J. W. 94 White George G. White Leonard W. J. Malone H. D. 96 White Robert J. S. Martin Luther L. 97 White Thomas C. 198 West W. W. 198 W. M. J. Oveless J. W. 198 Water M. J Also, please urge all Churches in your 53 Martin John F 98 White Richard M

> CAVALRY. The following list of officers and privates composing the Abbeville Troop was ordered to be published in the papers of the village : ...

M. T. OWEN, Captain. W. J. LOMAX, 1st Licutemant.
L. H. RUSSELL, 2d Licutemant.
S. HENRY JONES, 3d Licutemant.

1. T B CREWS, 1st Sergeant. T W. SMITH 2d Sergeant. R L CHALMES, 3d Sergeant. E W Moore, 4th Sergeant. T J CLARY, 1st Corproal. Jons Knox, 24 Corporal. 7. J. M. MARTIN, 3d Corporal, 8. J.C. Edlis, 4th Corporal.

9 Anderson, W B 10 Barksdale, T W 31 Minor Johns 32 Mires, H N 11. Bradford, W 33 Moore, W.C. 12 Burdett, H.K 34 Morris, P.W. 13 Caldwell, W.J. 85 Murray, W.N. 85 Murray, WN 14 Cochran, T W. 28 Murrel, J 37 Pace, W T 44 Taggart, W H

46 Thomas Walter 48 Westmoreland J 48 Westnorcland, J W 7 McElintop, W T 49 Widemm, C A 8. McNaire W E 56. Wilson, U J 9 McCord, A F 51 Young, J H 0 McNaire F N 52 Little, J H W JAMES LOMAX, Chris. R. L. Chalmes, Sec y.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS. The following are the conditions are cegulations under which volunteers are acrepted in the Confederate States Army . W

175 00 erany. Lieutenant Colonel.

Somewhere down the stream of Time ou which we are floating, is a beautiful island, called the By and by. It may be just before us, beyond the next turn of the river ; or we may not find it until the stream disembogues itself into the real ocean of eternity. But we all look for it, from infancy to old age, and dream that all evil

will be banished, when we arrive at the

beautiful island, By and by.

All day we float down the turbulent stream; the blue cover of heaven burns above us ; the enfathomable depths yawn beneath us; the mysteries of God and immortality stream in upon us with their awful splendors, and truths that have confounded the loftiest intellects truths that in all ages have roused up the soul from its foundations, baptized it with reverence and kindled with love-environ us with their intensity, and all thoughts of the island are banished from the mind. But when the solemn gray of the twilight falls around our bark, in fancy we see its magicalshores, green with trees of beauty, flitting before us like a star over the broad shadows of years, and our longings all return to wander on its fairy banks and listen to the silvery voices of its inhabitants. And as the rosy finsh of day fades in the west, and the wat h stars open one after another their holy eyes, we go to rest in the happy belief that the morning sunrise will gied this immortal land, full in our vision; this clime we have sought so long and vainly, and whither have fled all the lost suramers of our youth which we besought with tears to stay.

A land of promiso is that By-and-by. In it we all have rich possessions, the anticipated enjoyment of which alone renders life tolerable. The past has proved a weary way; the present is full of thorns and beset with dangers, but in the golden By-and-by there is a recompense for all. There the broken heart shall be healed, and the weary spirit, find a rest. Who would sell his birthright in this land? Though poverty, gloem and desolation environ us here, we have both wealth, and health, and loving friends in that fair elime.

How eagerly we look for that island. If it were laid down on any chart, no matter how distant, so that we knew it would surely come, we would be salisfied in the prospect. But no Ariadre comes to reveal its labyrinthine secrets, and we must rest content in its anticipation, and possess it only in our dreams - Ex.

THE CONFEDERATE SCHEME OF WATURAL IZATION. -The distinct acheme of naturalization proposed by the Confederate Congress, and partly legislated by it, cor

plates two results. These are:

1. The restriction of the wight of naturalization in the Southern Coafederacy to foreigners in the actual military service of the Confederacy,

2. A discrimination in favour of the citizens of Maryland, Kentucky and Dela-ware (the rights of Confederate citizenship

having already been practically extended to Missouri).
The first limitation has already been anacted by Congress For securing an exception in favour of the border States a

billis now pending in Congress. It providea a ready mode of naturalization for Under the bill for the public defence, the stigms of Maryland, Missouri Kentucky the stigms of Maryland, Missouri Kentucky will be subject to the rules governing the and Delaware, who may wish to become regular army. The terms of service will citizens of the Confederacy, but at the same bedring those at time generally. The terms of service will be drining those at the confederacy, but at the same time generally for regiment is composed of ten comparise, each consisting of one captain, three fleutenants, four sergeants; four corporals two buglers, and ninety privates.

The pay is as follows:

The pay is as follows:

PRI MONTH.

Colonel.

Colonel.

The restrictions and guards with which Congress has affirounded its general law of paturalisation; indicates a high appreciaation of the dignity and value of S citizedship and of the impo

a beatiful call four days old